Travel and accommodation

VOCABULARY PRACTICE
UPPER-INTERMEDIATE | B2

Name: _____ Date: _____

1 Match each precise term with its definition.

1 itinerant ____	**a** travelling from place to place, without a fixed base
2 accommodation glut ____	**b** an oversupply of available places to stay in an area
3 peak season ____	**c** the busiest, most expensive time to travel
4 off-peak ____	**d** a quieter, cheaper time to travel
5 overtourism ____	**e** excessive numbers of visitors straining a destination
6 boutique hotel ____	**f** a small, stylish, individually designed hotel
7 concierge ____	**g** a hotel staff member who arranges services for guests
8 amenity fee ____	**h** an extra charge for facilities beyond the room rate
9 flexible fare ____	**i** a ticket that can be changed without heavy penalty
10 no-show ____	**j** a guest who fails to arrive for a booking without cancelling

2 Choose the word with the most suitable connotation.

1 For travelling with no fixed base: itinerant / settled.

2 For the busiest travel period: peak season / off-peak.

3 For too many visitors straining a place: overtourism / undertourism.

4 For a small, stylish, individual hotel: boutique hotel / chain hotel.

5 For a ticket easily changed: flexible fare / fixed fare.

6 For a guest who doesn't arrive without cancelling: no-show / early arrival.

7 For an extra charge beyond the room rate: amenity fee / included cost.

8 For a staff member who arranges guest services: concierge / cleaner.

3 Complete the travel collocations with one word.

1 _____ season pricing (= higher prices at the busiest time)

2 an _____ itinerary (= a travel schedule with no fixed structure)

3 a _____ fare (= easily changeable ticket)

4 tackle _____ (= address the problem of too many visitors)

5 a _____ hotel (= small and stylishly individual)

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6 an _____ fee (= extra charge for facilities)

7 a _____ guest (= one who doesn't show up)

8 _____ travel (= during quieter, cheaper periods)

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4 Complete the case notes with words and phrases from the box.

accommodation glut | amenity fee | boutique hotel | concierge | flexible fare | itinerant | no-show | off-peak | overtourism | peak season

Case A: The city has struggled with 1 _____ in recent summers, prompting officials to consider limiting visitor numbers during 2 _____.
Case B: A new 3 _____ opened downtown, offering a personalised 4 _____ service unusual for such a small property.
Case C: Hotels reported an 5 _____ this year, with too many rooms available and not enough demand, driving prices down considerably.
Case D: She purchased a 6 _____, allowing her to change her return date without penalty.
Case E: The restaurant charged an unexpected 7 _____ for pool access, which surprised several guests.
Case F: The hotel reported a high rate of 8 _____s during the 9 _____ months, when travellers book multiple options and cancel later.
Case G: An 10 _____ worker with no fixed accommodation relied on cheap hostels throughout the season.

5 Read the text and answer the questions briefly.

The challenge of overtourism

Popular destinations increasingly grapple with overtourism, a situation in which visitor numbers exceed what local infrastructure and communities can comfortably absorb. Symptoms include overcrowded landmarks, rising accommodation costs that displace local residents, and growing resentment among those who live and work in affected areas year-round. Some cities have responded by capping daily visitor numbers or introducing tourist taxes, while others promote off-peak travel to spread demand more evenly throughout the year. Critics caution that such measures can simply redirect the problem to nearby, less-prepared destinations rather than resolving it, suggesting that sustainable tourism requires coordinated regional planning rather than isolated local interventions.

1 What is overtourism? _____

2 Name two symptoms of overtourism mentioned. _____

3 How have some cities responded? _____

4 What do others promote to spread demand more evenly? _____

5 What do critics caution such measures can do? _____

6 What do critics suggest sustainable tourism requires? _____

6 Rewrite each sentence using the word in capitals. Do not change the meaning.

1 Too many tourists were straining the city. OVERTOURISM _____

2 The small, stylish hotel felt very personal. BOUTIQUE _____

3 The guest didn't arrive and didn't cancel. NO-SHOW _____

4 We travelled during the quieter, cheaper period. OFF-PEAK _____

OVER TO YOU

Write a 120-150 word account analysing how a destination could manage overtourism, distinguishing observation from proposed solutions.

[ ] Use at least twelve target expressions. [ ] Control connotation carefully. [ ] Avoid unsupported assumptions.

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ANSWER KEY

1 Precise terms

1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e 6 f 7 g 8 h 9 i 10 j

2 Connotation

1 itinerant 2 peak season 3 overtourism 4 boutique hotel 5 flexible fare 6 no-show 7 amenity fee 8 concierge

3 Collocations

1 peak 2 open-ended/itinerant 3 flexible 4 overtourism 5 boutique 6 amenity 7 no-show 8 off-peak

4 Case notes

1 overtourism 2 peak season 3 boutique hotel 4 concierge 5 accommodation glut 6 flexible fare
7 amenity fee 8 no-show 9 peak season 10 itinerant

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 A situation in which visitor numbers exceed what local infrastructure and communities can comfortably absorb.
2 Any two: overcrowded landmarks, rising accommodation costs, resentment among residents.
3 By capping daily visitor numbers or introducing tourist taxes.
4 Off-peak travel.
5 Simply redirect the problem to nearby, less-prepared destinations.
6 Coordinated regional planning rather than isolated local interventions.

6 Rewriting - possible answers

1 The city was suffering from overtourism. 2 The boutique hotel felt very personal.
3 The guest was a no-show. 4 We travelled off-peak.

Over to you

Answers will vary. Check lexical precision, appropriate connotation and separation of fact from inference.